

LAKES VILLAGES

103

1. npəpkolá't'skin ("place where many papkolá't's [a species of bull head, *Amelurus* sp.?] are found").

This was the lowermost Lakes village on the Columbia river, located about two miles below the present town of Marcus. It was a relatively small settlement, usually numbering about seven to ten camps. Though more populous in winter than in summer it was well occupied until late in the spring. It was the site of the shinny grounds where games between the Colvilles and the Lakes were played, and was a popular meeting place for Colvilles, Lakes, and Kalispels. It served as a base for camas gathering in the nearby Selkirk mountains.

[524]

After the establishment of the Hudson Bay post about three-quarters of a mile upriver this village increased in size and became the center of considerable trading.

[438]

2. kəxk'us ("open place in a cottonwood grove").

This village was located about one mile below Marcus where the Dobson ferry formerly crossed. The site was below the high water line of the Columbia river and had to be evacuated before the rise of the water in the spring.

It was the largest winter village of the Lakes with an average population of about 200. As a trading center during the days of the Hudson Bay post it was even more popular than npəpkolá't'skin (1).

3. nt'slt'sli'tk^a ("trees in the water").

This settlement was at the present site of Marcus. (E)⁴²

4. ástlaktst'cən ("large grove of cottonwood [?] trees near the river").

This village was located directly across the river from Marcus on the first bench above the river. Occupation here extended from December to February, with a population of about 150. Four or five families usually remained throughout the summer.

5. səntkəlxuwe'lton ("at the foot of the hill").

This was a hunting camp on the north side of the Columbia river directly opposite the present town of Bossburg. It was occupied as a base for deer hunting during February. From here a trail led into the hills to the north.

6. tʰitko's ("basin in the river bench").

This camp, located between Bossburg and Northport was occupied during March as a base for root digging.

⁴²Information followed by (E) was furnished by Mr. William Elmendorf, graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Washington.

RAY: NATIVE VILLAGES AND GROUPINGS

135

was situated. The typical terminal moraine mounds, so apt to be misinterpreted when near an Indian village, are still to be seen.

103

14. tc'amqe'n.

This settlement was located on the Chamokane river where Ford, Washington, is now found.

15. ap'pu'pstan ("where pu'pstan [a grass] grows").

This settlement of three or four families was on the north side of the Spokane river about two miles east of the mouth of Chamokane creek, or perhaps seven miles below Tumtum. It was occupied during the winter only.

16. tcu'mets'i (refers to the creek entering the river at this point).

This was the uppermost Middle Spokane village on the Spokane river. It was situated just above Tumtum on the north side of the river. It was an important fall hunting base and also a fall salmon spearing site. Occupation of the village continued from early autumn until spring.

UPPER SPOKANE VILLAGES

17. nsp'ta'us.

This was a small fall and winter camp, noted principally as a fall salmon spearing station. It was located on the south side of the Spokane river about three miles below the mouth of the Little Spokane river.

18. tcu'nu'yule.

This was another small fall and winter camp with lodges on both sides of the Spokane river about one mile below the mouth of the Little Spokane. It served as a base for hunting fowl and deer.

19. n-tcmatsi'n.

This important village occupied the north bank of the Spokane river at the mouth of the Little Spokane river (n'xwam'a'tkx', "river where the steelhead trout run").

20. n'xwam'ne ("steelhead trout place")

This village was not only the largest of the Upper Spokane but of the whole river. It spread over considerable territory on the south side of the Spokane river with a center about a half mile above the mouth of the Little Spokane. It was a prominent meeting place and trading and gambling center. Also it served as a salmon spearing grounds, salmon trap site, line fishing site for trout, and deer hunting and berry gathering base. In recent times about 300 tipis were pitched here during the winter. In addition, a number of single family camps were located nearby.

[525]
[438]